

ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH
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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1942

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

HENRY LLOYD

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., J.P.,

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

EDWARD O. EVANS

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"Sanitas Sanitatum Omnia Sanitas."

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St. Asaph Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1942

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twenty-ninth Annual Report, which has to be limited to a record of important alterations, improvements or developments which have taken place during the year, statistics, social conditions, and general information relating to the area, the incidence of infectious disease, and such other matters as are required by the Ministry of Health.

APPENDIX I.

Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area, 23,057 acres (land and inland water).

Population at Census 1931, 7,873.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population for 1942 is 8,128.

The number of inhabited houses in 1942, according to the rate books, is 2,236.

Rateable value £42,603. Estimated product of a penny rate, £175.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

The district is rural, and its chief pursuit is agriculture. Quite a large amount of corn is now grown, since it has been made compulsory by the Ministry of Agriculture. Previously, farms in the Vale of Clwyd had been converted into land for grazing for cattle and sheep only. Milk production is carried on upon a large scale; very little butter is produced, and no cheese.

There is a limestone quarry at Dyserth, where lime and stone are produced in large quantities. There is a little unemployment in the district.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered in the district during 1942, as given by the Registrar General, was 131—76 males and 55 females—6 more than in 1941. Of that number 12 were illegitimate—6 males and 6 females. There were 2 legitimate male stillbirths. The 131 births give a birth rate of 16.1 per 1,000 of the resident population, compared with 15.8 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered in the district in 1942 was 162—73 males and 89 females—giving a death rate of 19.9 per 1,000 of the resident population. Of that number 74 have to be excluded, being non-residents and mostly admitted to the Public Assistance Hospital at St. Asaph from outside parishes in the county of Flint. On the other hand, 9 persons—4 males and 5 females—residents of the district who died in places and institutions outside the district, have to be included, making a net total of 93—36 males and 57 females—and a “corrected” death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 of the resident population, compared with 11.6 per 1,000 for England and Wales, which is satisfactory.

Table III gives the causes and ages at death.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 3 legitimates—1 male and 2 females—with a death rate of 22.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 49 per 1,000 for England and Wales, which is satisfactory.

Table IV gives the causes and ages at death.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 166 cases of infectious disease notified during 1942, namely 14 of diphtheria, 11 of scarlet fever, 93 of measles, 21 of whooping cough, 5 of pneumonia, 3 of erysipelas, 10 of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 of puerperal pyrexia, 1 typhoid and para-typhoid, 3 of cerebro-spinal fever, 2 of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Table II gives further information regarding these cases, with ages and distribution in the different parishes.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

There was no death from diphtheria or scarlet fever, one from typhoid. Measles and whooping cough were prevalent, but not so much as in the previous year, and no death occurred from them. Also no death occurred from poliomyelitis, encephalitis and cerebro-spinal fever.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS IN 1942.

Births 131.

	Males.		Females.
Legitimate	70	...	49
Illegitimate	6	...	6
			Birth Rate—16.1

	Males.		Females.
Deaths 162	73	...	89
			Death Rate—19.9

Corrected Death Rate:

	Males.		Females.
Total—93	36	...	57
			“ Corrected Rate ”—11.5

Number of cases of women dying in consequence of child-birth:—

From Sepsis	None.
From other causes	None.

Deaths of infants under one year of age. Total 3.

	Males.		Females.
Legitimate	1	...	2
Illegitimate	0	...	0

Rate per 1,000 births, 22.9, which is low.

Deaths from measles and whooping cough, none.

Deaths from diarrhoea, under 2 years, none.

Stillbirths. Total—2 males. No illegitimates.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified. *	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	11	6	0
Diphtheria	14	13	0
Typhoid (including Para Typhoid) ...	1	3	1
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	3	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0
Pneumonia	5	0	8
Measles	93	0	0
Whooping Cough	21	0	0
Erysipelas	3	1	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	0
Acute Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0
Total	156	29	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were reported during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 10, and the number of deaths was 2. Particulars of all cases of tuberculosis notified are forwarded every week to the County Medical Officer of Health. 7 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 3 were non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT DURING 1942.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
25	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals ...	0	6	2	2	0	2	0	0

(1) All cases were notified in the area. No action had to be taken for non-notification in the area.

(2) No evidence of excessive incidence of mortality from tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was required under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOSPITAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

GENERAL.—There are District Nurses with C.M.B. qualifications in all the parishes. Generally two or more parishes join together to support one, such as at Tremeirchion, Bodfari, Waen and the lower portion of the parish of Cwm; also Dyserth, Meliden and Marian, in the parish of Cwm. A Nursing Association at Rhuddlan has Bodelwyddan joined to it. St. Asaph also has a good organised service.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.—The nearest Flintshire Centre is at Rhyl, where there is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitor. Those who live in the surrounding parishes make use of it.

There are three Health Visitor Nurses. Nurse Shepherd has charge of St. Asaph, Bodelwyddan and Rhuddlan parishes; Nurse Edwards, of Carmel, near Holywell, has charge of Bodfari, Tremeirchion and Rhualt; and Nurse Hancock has charge of Meliden, Dyserth and Marian, in the upper part of the parish of Cwm.

SMALL POX.—No provision.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—The Denbighshire Infirmary is within convenient distance of the district, and is made use of on the Denbigh side. On the Abergele side of the district the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl, and the War Memorial Hospital, Rhyl, take in surgical cases, being within easy reach. At the Denbigh Infirmary there are 19 free beds, but any surgical cases will be admitted at a maintenance fee of £2 0s. 0d. per week, and maternity cases £2 10s. 0d. per week. At the Rhyl Hospitals the fees are higher. There is also the West Denbighshire Hospital at Colwyn Bay for that side of the district.

Application for a free bed should be made to the Secretary and accompanied by a brief statement as to the circumstances of the patient.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases, a hired motor ambulance is employed. (b) For non-infectious and accident cases there is a motor ambulance on hire from a private motor garage at Rhyl.

The present Ambulance which serves the town of Denbigh and district is worked from a private garage in the town. It

has done several years' duty and was presented by the Denbigh Rotary Club. The same club has inaugurated a fund to secure a new and up-to-date ambulance, and this is expected any day. It will be manned and housed by competent members of the Dyffryn Clwyd Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade and will serve Denbigh and district at certain fees.

DISINFECTION.

Arrangements for disinfection can be made as required with the Isolation Hospital Steward. A Washington Lyon disinfecting apparatus in the Hospital grounds is used as required.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases a hired motor ambulance from Messrs. Brookes Brothers, Rhyl, is used.

(b) For non-infectious cases and accident cases there is a motor ambulance on hire in connection with the Denbighshire Infirmary, and another by a private firm, Messrs. Brookes Brothers, Rhyl, which is used generally to remove cases to the Rhyl Hospitals.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Medical Research Council has had established "The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service" at Castle Bank, Conway, North Wales, under the care of Dr. D. T. Robinson, where all laboratory examinations are efficiently and quickly carried out free of cost.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.—A quantity was purchased by the District Council and distributed to the local practitioners in the Council's area.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Analyses of water supplies are carried out by the same Laboratory Service at Castle Bank, Conway.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These cases come under the control of the Flintshire County Council, and patients have to be admitted to the Chester Infirmary for treatment.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(1) TUBERCULOSIS.—No private institution is provided in the district for tuberculosis, but patients who cannot afford treatment in private institutions are well provided for by the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association (Denbighshire and Flintshire area, whose Medical Officers visit clinical centres at Denbigh and Rhyl, where patients from the district are examined and suitable cases are sent to institutions provided for them in North Wales—at Meadowslea Hospital, at Penyffordd, Flintshire, and the North Wales Sanatorium, Llangwyfan, near Denbigh.

ST. ASAPH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HOSPITAL.

The year 1942 has been marked by an amount of all-round work undertaken. The maternity department has been well occupied, although the number of confinements has been less than in the previous year. This was largely because the number of soldiers' wives in the outlying parishes was temporarily less. The total number of admissions was 1,112; total discharges, 1,114. The number of operations under an anæsthetic was 209.

(2) MATERNITY.—

Particulars of Births:	
Males.	Females.
91 Legitimate live births.	80 Legitimate births.
14 Illegitimate live births.	28 Illegitimate live births.
6 Still births Legitimate.	1 Still birth Legitimate.
0 Still born Illegitimate.	0 Still born Illegitimate.
<hr/> Total 111	<hr/> Total 109
Total 220.	

FEVER.—For fever the Isolation Hospital at St. Asaph is available. In a previous report a description of the original hospital, built in 1929, by the then District Joint Hospital Board, was given, when the following public bodies established it:—Aled and St. Asaph Rural District Councils, Abergele Urban District Council, Denbigh Borough Council, and Prestatyn Urban District Council. In 1940 six new constituent authorities were

embraced and included in the combination of authorities, namely Buckley, Connah's Quay, Flint, Holywell Urban and Holywell Rural, and Mold; now Ruthin Borough, making 12 public bodies interested. A great extension of the Hospital was carried out, but war conditions retarded its progress. When re-opened the hospital was stated by a representative member of the Ministry of Health to be the largest and best equipped Isolation Hospital in the whole of Wales.

During the year 1942 29 cases from the district were treated in the Isolation Hospital, 6 of scarlet fever, 13 of diphtheria, 3 of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 of erysipelas, 3 of puerperal pyrexia, 3 of typhoid. There were 346 cases of infectious disease admitted into the Hospital during the year from all areas of the Hospital Board. There were 512 cases in 1941, which was a very large number. During the previous year (1940) 302; in 1919 225; in 1918 290. The numbers thus vary considerably from year to year.

Mr. W. F. Morris, Steward, has given me the following information, which is of great importance, as showing the method of heating, etc., at the Isolation Hospital:—

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER.—An excellent installation is provided with three Britannia boilers for central heating, all equipped with Satchwell therm control. Also a Halifax tubular boiler, steaming at 60 lbs. per sq. inch, for laundry, domestic, sterilizing and cooking purposes. These boilers are each provided with Riley robot stokers firing staffs. Washed beans consumption now about one ton per day; in the winter season, when all on load, three tons per day. A well equipped Rheostatic control panel, by G. Steward, is provided, indicating inlet and outlet temperature on the central heating and domestic services. Duplicate booster pumps are provided for each service. The calorifiers, circulating pipes, both external, and the ducts of the several wards are all well insulated, also the three Britannia boilers. One side of the lagging of the Halifax has fallen away, due to a defective blow from water gauge; this is to be renewed. The whole plant is in excellent condition and practically automatic in operation.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1.—(i) **Water.**

The parishes of Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph and Rhuddlan are supplied with water by the Rhyl U.D.C., and most of the parish of Dyserth by the Prestatyn U.D.C. These supplies generally have been satisfactory, but difficulties have arisen in supplying the areas which are sparsely populated, as the authorities will not extend their water mains, except where there are reasonable prospects of a return on their outlay.

BODFARI.—This parish is supplied with water from works constructed by the Council, which have proved satisfactory; the main supply at Pistyll for the village, and three smaller works for other parts of the parish.

CWM is similarly supplied; one at Aelwyd Ucha, one at Church Woods, and another at Cwm Mountain. There is also a supplementary supply when required during a drought from the water mains of the Holywell Rural District Council, who are supplied by the Birkenhead Corporation.

BRYNIAU, DYSERTH.—This high level area is supplied with water obtained from the mains of the Holywell R.D.C.

WAEN.—The water supply to this parish is from works constructed by the Council, and has proved satisfactory until this year. Owing to the drought and the increasing demand for water, particularly for dairy farms, the supply was below the demand. Meters were fixed on service pipes to all the farms. Now 64 premises are supplied and water laid on for cattle and the cooling of milk, etc.

TREMEIRCHION.—The supply of water to this village was inadequate during the dry summer months. The demand for water is increasing every year, particularly in connection with dairy farms. The Council engaged a firm of consulting civil engineers, Messrs. Sandford Fawcett & Partners, to advise them generally as to the sources of supply for supplementing the existing systems of supply. A scheme was submitted in due course,

laid before a parish meeting, adopted and sent to the Welsh Board of Health, who, however, considered that it could not be carried out at present, owing to the necessity of conserving capital, etc., for the national effort.

The Engineers reported that from gaugings received they had found that from June to October, 1942, the yield from the existing sources of supply averaged 5,000 gallons per day for a population of about 400, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day, including supplies to dairy farms, etc. They estimated the requirements of the village, excluding St. Beuno's College, which has its own supply, at 12,000 gallons per day, made up as follows: Metered supplies to dairy farms, market gardens and Bryn Bella, 2,310 gallons per day; a population of 408 at 20 gallons per head per day, 8,160 gallons per day. Allowance for peak demands in dry weather and additional farm requirements, 1,530 gallons per day, making a total of 12,000 gallons per day.

The Engineers further stated that no farm houses drained into the existing catchment areas, but the possibility of extending the existing sources was not at all promising. Their report also dealt with possible sources of supplementing the supply, such as a boring supply, bulk supplies at Pen Ucha, Ty Cerrig and Rifle Range. In conclusion the Engineers were of opinion, from the information before them, that the Rifle Range source of supply is the one which is likely, in conjunction with the existing source of supply, to ensure a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water to the whole parish. The estimated cost is £6,500.

RHUALLT.—A small scheme supplying this hamlet has been satisfactory.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

No important extension was carried out during the year.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

No action was found necessary during the year.

3.—(i) Closet Accommodation.

There are only very few privies in the populous areas of the district where sewers are available. About 90 per cent. of the

closet accommodation where no sewers are available is of the privy type with fixed receptacles, the remaining 10 per cent. being of the privy type with removable receptacles.

(ii) **Public Cleansing.**

Seavenging schemes by contract are in operation in the parishes of Bodelwyddan, Dyserth, Rhuddlan and St. Asaph. In the first three parishes the removal of house refuse from ashbins, etc., also the removal of contents of pail closets is undertaken by the Council. A similar scheme for St. Asaph is in operation for dry refuse only, and Tremeirchion also has a scheme now.

In other parts of the district the above work and cleansing are done by the occupier, and refuse is disposed of, as a rule, on the land.

The Council have controlled tips at Dyserth, Rhuddlan, St. Asaph and Tremeirchion.

(iii) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects discovered, and the action and result of action taken is appended to this report.

MILK SUPPLY.

The Grades of milk obtainable are :—

(1). **Tuberculin Tested Milk** from cows which pass the tuberculin test every six months. These herds must be kept in spacious airy shippons, well ventilated and well lit. The floors are of concrete with surface drainage, and they must have a plentiful supply of water to wash and flush out daily. The cows' udders are clipped in the winter months and udders always washed with suitable disinfectant prior to milking. Provided these conditions are faithfully carried out by the owner, no better form of milk can be obtained. Incidentally, at the time of testing all the udders are clinically examined by a Veterinary Inspector, and any cow with any pathological condition of udder is removed from the herd and instructions are given in writing that the milk from such cows must not be sold or offered for sale.

(2). **Accredited Milk.**—This is milk produced from clinically healthy cows, kept under the same conditions as T.T. cows. Veterinary Inspections are carried out every three months, and any cow which suffers from udder disease or any other scheduled disease is removed from the herd, and the milk must not be sold or offered for sale.

(3). **Milk from Non-designated Herds**, that is, herds which are neither T.T. nor Accredited. Many of these herds, but not nearly all, are subjected to veterinary inspections every six months. There is real need for improvement in the conditions under which this milk is produced. Many shippens are badly ventilated, dark and dirty, lacking in proper drainage and ordinary cleanliness of cows. Such milk would perhaps be all the better for pasteurisation.

(4). **Pasteurised Milk.**—Under the Special Designations Orders, 1936 and 1938, which provide only for a process of pasteurisation known as the "Holder" process, the milk had to be treated by heating it up to from 145° to 150° F. and held at this temperature for half an hour, and then immediately cooled to not more than 55° F. There are now the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1941, giving an alternative method of pasteurisation. Under this new method is a process of high temperature short time pasteurisation, which effectively destroys any disease-producing organism in the milk. The apparatus needed is much smaller and simpler than that required for the "Holder" method, is more easily worked, started and stopped, and readily cleaned. The milk has only to be retained at a temperature of not less than 162° Fahrenheit for at least 15 seconds. The milk should be tested from time to time to see that this process is carried out properly. A person applying for a licence shall indicate whether he requires the first "Holders" or the new method of 1941.

The Ministry Scheme for the control of certain dairy herd diseases is now in force, but so far only a comparatively small number of herd owners have taken advantage of it. The scheme aims at increasing the quantity of milk for sale by controlling the

four following diseases:—Mastitis, contagious abortion, Johnes disease (when there is intermittent diarrhoea and wasting, which is incurable), and sterility. This is a short term policy, and is not compulsory, but, if adopted by milk producers, would be the means of diminishing the enormous reduction in milk supply which these diseases cause.

NEW MINISTERIAL RECOMMENDATION.

In view of the fact that many milk consumers will demand T.T. milk, as they are perfectly right in doing so, and in order to meet that demand, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has decided to give a subsidy of 4d. per gallon to all those who produce T.T. milk. Pasteurised milk will appeal to many, but, on the other hand, many will prefer milk from tuberculin tested herds. The public are more or less forced to use pasteurised milk, but T.T. milk would be superior and used in its natural form and free from any contamination.

(iv) **Shops and Offices.**

No action was found necessary during the year.

(v) **Camping Sites.**

There are three camping sites in the area. No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites. The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time is 500.

(vi) **Smoke Abatement.**

No action was found necessary during the year.

(vii) **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the district.

(viii) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Several tenants have been advised of the best methods of preventing infestation.

Schools.

All schools in the district have a wholesome supply of pure water on the premises. The schools are closed when necessary during epidemics to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

Owing to the inadequate supply of water in the Tremeirchion district, the Tremeirchion School has suffered from a defective supply, but all other schools are well supplied.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, an appeal was made to all parents in the district to make them realise the dangers of diphtheria and to persuade them to have their children immunised against it. While the response to the appeal was very encouraging, there are still some parents who unfortunately do not appreciate the value of immunisation or believe in the necessity for it.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the local Red Cross ladies, and the two Health Visitor Nurses who visited the parents of the children under 5 years, pointing out the benefits to be derived by immunisation.

The Wellcome Brand of Diphtheria Prophylactics was supplied free of charge through the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Conway, North Wales.

The following statement shows the number of children immunised to the end of the year and to the date of going to press:—

	31/12/42	31/7/43
Children under 5 ...	258	358
5 to 15 years	959	1046
Total	1,217	1,404

which is a large number.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME.

Report on Evacuation during 1942.

The number of evacuated persons in the St. Asaph Rural District Council area declined during the year, and on December 31 the position was as follows:—Unaccompanied children, 142; accompanied children, 92; mothers, 52; other adults, 54.

There was a big reduction in the number of cases of scabies and impetigo among the evacuated children, compared with the previous year, and these were effectively treated at the Coleg Clwyd Emergency Hostel, Russell Road, Rhyl. A marked improvement was observed in the general health of the children since their evacuation.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

All animals are slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, Rhyl, which is a municipally controlled centre for the area.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.**

A summary is attached to this report showing samples of food and drugs collected for analysis, together with the result.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

Food inspection is mainly done by the County Council, and samples of food for chemical and bacteriological examination are taken by the same authority.

(e) **Nutrition.**

The District Council have taken no action in this matter apart from what is done by the Public Health Officials in the execution of their duties.

(f) No **Shell Fish** (Molluscan) are laid in this district.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses this Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	154
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	224
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose...	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers —

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 —

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 21

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 16

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	20
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	22
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	90
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	17
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e)—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

GENERAL.

Cottages for Agricultural Workers.—This subject has been a very controversial matter for some months. At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council have decided to erect four cottages to comply with the amended plans and specifications prepared by the Government Department and Mr. F. A. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., of Mold, the appointed architect of the scheme. Two houses are to be erected on the Council house site at Clos-y-Berllan, Rhuddlan, and two on the Kimmel Estate at Bodelwyddan; and tenders have been provisionally accepted for the two at Rhuddlan for £1,840, and for the two at Bodelwyddan for £1,860.

Immunisation.—As stated elsewhere in my report, a total of 1,404 children have been immunised, and, for a rural district, I consider this figure very satisfactory.

(Signed) HENRY LLOYD,

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1942 in the St. Asaph Rural District.

Diseases Notified.	Number of Cases Notified.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.								Treated in Isolation Hospital.	Treated in Other Hospitals.		
	At Ages—Years.						At all Ages	St. Asaph	Bodelwyddan	Rhuddlan	Dyserth	Bodfari	Waen	Cwm			Tremeirchion	
	1 and under	5 and under	15 and under	25 and under	45 and under	65 and upwards												
Diphtheria	1	5	9	2	...	...	14	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	13
Scarlet Fever	5	3	2	1	1	...	11	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Typhoid & Para Typhoid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia all forms	1	...	1	2	1	3	8	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
P'eral Pyrexia & P'eral Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	1	31	7	...	...	...	5	...	...
Measles	48	41	1	6	...	1	92	46	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	9	11	1	...	4	3	21	8	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary T'culosis & Non-P.	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio Encephalitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	69	62	11	11	6	7	166	79	7	49	12	1	4	1	13	...	...	29

St. Asaph and District Conjoint Isolation Hospital.

Sanatoria: None.

TABLE III.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1942.

Name of District—ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Death.	ANALYSIS OF NETT DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.							
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 100 years.
1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respirat'y system	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General Paralysis of the Insane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer	14	...	...	...	1	9	1	3
14 Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	12
16 Heart Disease, Thrombosis &)	24	...	...	...	...	1	5	18
17 Myocarditis								
18 Other Circulatory Diseases and Arterio Sclerosis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
19 Bronchitis (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	8	1	...	...	...	1	2	4
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Septic Ulcers and Duodenal	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Other Diseases of Liver & Stone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Puerperal Sepsis	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
30 Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Senility	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
33 Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Other Violence	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
35 Other Defined Diseases	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
36 Causes Ill-defined or Unknown...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	93	2	1	...	3	15	14	58

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1942.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

Name of District--ST. ASAPH RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions and teething		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
{ Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Premature Birth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Causes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals		...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3

		M.		F
Nett Births registered during the calendar year	131	Legitimate	70	49
		Illegitimate	6	6
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year	3	Legitimate Infants	1	2
		Illegitimate Infants	0	0

Still-births 2-- Legitimate: Male 2, Female 0.

Illegitimate: Male 0, Female 0.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1942
for the Rural District of St. Asaph, in the County of Flint,**
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act,
1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the
Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	12	1	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	90	1	..
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	..	..	..
Total	102	2	..

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces

Particulars	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4		
Want of ventilation .. ..	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient .. ..	..	..	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective .. ..		..	..	..
{ not separate for sexes .. ..		..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	4	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.
Nil.

HENRY LLOYD, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., L.S.A.,
Medical Officer of Health.

St. Asaph Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1942.

St. Asaph,

30th March, 1943.

**To the Chairman and Members of the St. Asaph Rural District
Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to lay before you my Annual Report for 1942:—

Total number of inspections and visits made 1172

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases inquired into, including Scabies 77

Number of houses disinfected 70

DWELLINGS.

Number erected —

Number made fit for habitation —

Number of cases of overcrowding 20

DRAINAGE, &c.

Number laid or relaid 11

Number cleaned, trapped and ventilated 15

Number of new water closets 6

Number of repairs to water closets 72

Number of new privies and ashpits —

Number of privies converted into W.C.'s —

SCAVENGING.

	Bodelwyddan.	Dyserth.	Rhuddlan.	St. Asaph.	Tremeirchion.
No. of Cesspools emptied	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Privies emptied	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Pail Closets emptied	1300	1530	—	—	—
No. of Ashbins emptied	4014	16381	13622	13600	180
No. of Ashpits emptied	—	—	30	—	—
No. of Loads of Refuse	104	305	426	420	16
No. of Tons of Refuse	78	535	698	630	24
					£ s. d.
Cost of Scavenging at Bodelwyddan					72 19 10
„ „ Dyserth					263 4 11
„ „ Rhuddlan					202 19 10
„ „ St. Asaph					164 19 3
„ „ Tremeirchion					17 3 2

St. Asaph: No special scavenging was done for the military billets by the Council as this was carried out by the military.

REFUSE.

Number of accumulations removed 42

WATER.

Cost of water supplied in bulk by Holywell R.D.C.
for:—

	£ s. d.
(1) Supplementary supply to the Parish of Cwm	36 14 10
(2) Bryniau, Dyserth	65 9 2

Number of new places supplied 5
Number of repairs, fittings, etc. 120

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Number of new dairies erected	—
Number of cowsheds erected	—
Number of dairies repaired	5
Number of cowsheds repaired	12
Number of persons registered	138
Number of registered places in use and inspected	138

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number registered or licensed	9
Number erected	—
Number repaired	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number dealt with	1
--------------------------	---

ANIMALS.

Number of cases causing nuisance	6
---	---

LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered and inspected	—
--	---

CLERICAL WORK.

Number of letters received	525
Number of letters written	460
Number of informal notices served	64
Number of informal notices complied with	46

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Number of formal notices served	12
Number of formal notices complied with	9
Number of prosecutions	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number registered	60
Number of written notices	2
Number complied with	2

FOOD AND DRUGS.

DETAILS OF FOOD CERTIFIED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION.

Description.	Number	Weight in Lbs.
Tomatoes	114 Tins	
Meat (Tinned)	15 Tins	
Evaporated Milk	138 Tins	
Salmon	12 Tins	
Pilchards	134 Tins	
C.C. Beef	7 Tins	
Onions		88 lbs.
Butter		37 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cheese		225 lbs. 10 ozs.
Bacon		51 lbs.
Margarine		10 lbs.
Ham		3½ lbs.
Jam	37 Tins	
Marmalade	31 Tins	
Jelly	5 Packets	

The following was kindly supplied by the Superintendent of Police :—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I beg to furnish you with the following particulars of Samples purchased under the above Acts in the St. Asaph District during the year ended 31st December, 1942.

Particulars of Sample.	No. taken.	Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Cautioned.
New Milk	13	9	—	3
Tapioca	1	1	—	—
Rolled Oats	1	1	—	—
Oat Meal	1	1	—	—
Dessert Pudding... ..	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder... ..	1	1	—	—
Total	17	14	—	3

Yours faithfully,

WM. WASLEY, Superintendent.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

EDW. O. EVANS, F.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

RAINFALL IN 1942.

Taken by the Mayor (Alderman Gronwy R. Griffith) at
Yr Ardd, Denbigh.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.	Number of days with	
				.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January	3.57	.69	30	19	16
February	1.27	.44	1	10	8
March	2.11	.64	8	12	11
April	1.65	.49	6	8	6
May	2.64	.47	27	16	14
June ... ..	.40	.26	14	5	2
July	2.91	.89	22	18	13
August	2.96	.94	2	18	13
September... ..	2.08	.34	18	17	14
October	2.27	.40	9	14	13
November ... ..	.80	.19	11	12	7
December... ..	4.07	.70	4	20	19
<hr/>				169	136

Average Total Depth for past 7 years 30.69

Diameter of funnel—5 inches.

Height above Sea level—192 feet.

RHYL'S RAINFALL—10 Years Average.

The average Rainfall for 10 years, in Inches, is as follows:—

1933	18.10	1936	30.42	1939	27.01
1934	21.48	1937	25.51	1940	29.32
1935	27.43	1938	28.31	1941	19.73
		1942	22.90		

Yearly Average for 10 years, 25.08 inches.

